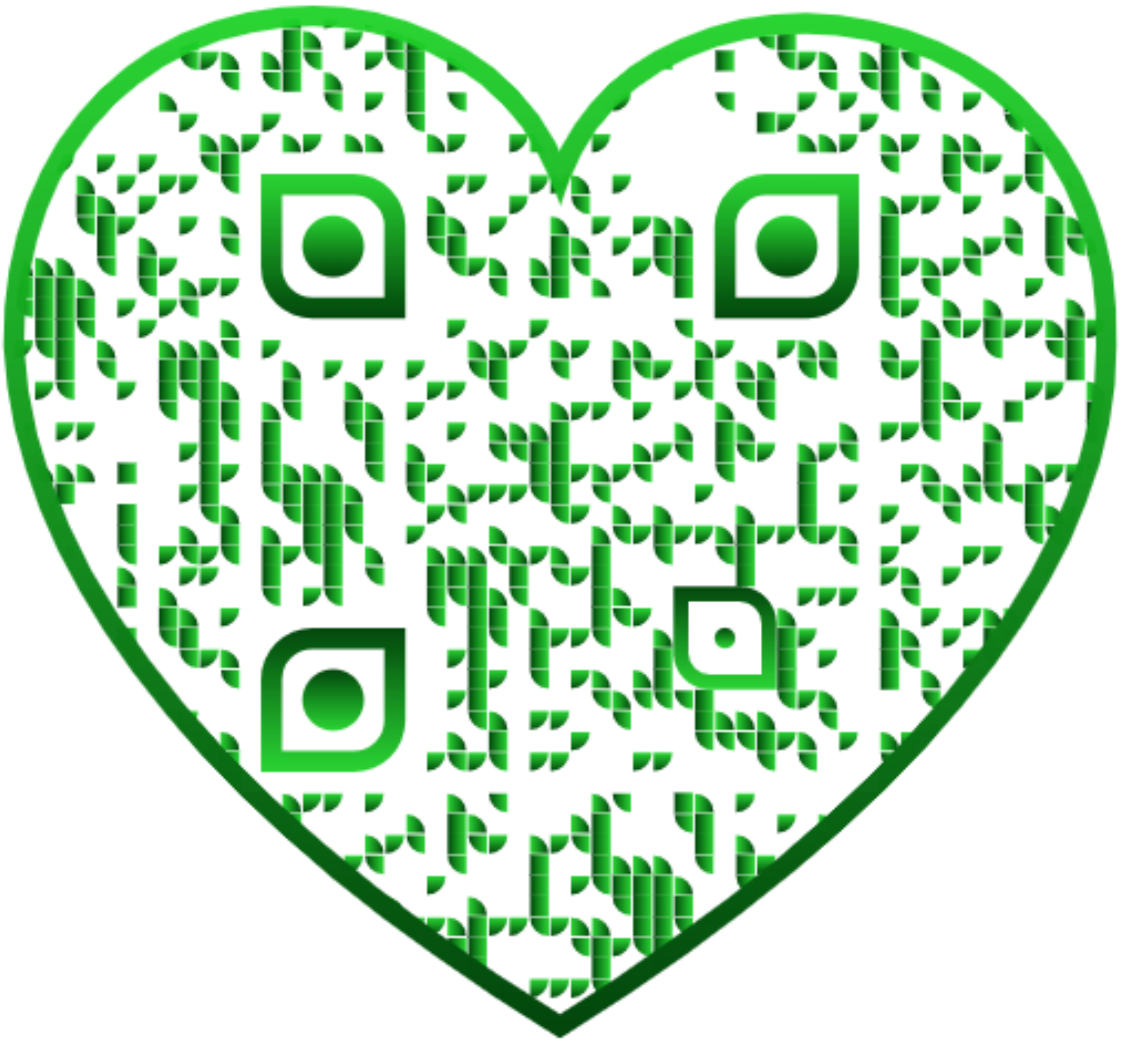
The Real Atlantis-In the Eye of the Sahara

MARTIN K. ETTINGTON



The Real Atlantis-In the Eye of the Sahara

There have been many books and movies about whether Atlantis really existed and where it was located. Now we have a new candidate location which meets the criteria established by Plato much better than any of the other candidates.

A location which is the exact same size as the fabled city and is located by more than one ancient source.

The story of the Eye of the Sahara is truly amazing and once you read it you will become convinced like I am of this logically being the real location of the mythical city of Atlantis.

Lots of history and related information in this study of where Atlantis was really located.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Plato on Atlantis

3.0 Possible Locations of Atlantis

4.0 The Eye of the Sahara

5.0 Specifications of Atlantis

6.0 The Disaster

7.0 Ancient Rivers in North Africa

8.0 North Africa Turns to Desert

9.0 Herodotus Map of the World

10.0 Archeology

11.0 Leo Frobenius

12.0 Other Researchers

13.0 Giants in Africa

14.0 More Interesting Data

15.0 Gods and Goddesses

16.0 Giants in Africa

17.0 Summary

Bibliography

1.0 Introduction

The story of Atlantis is one of the most ancient and mysterious legends of pre-history. Thousands of people have searched for it and hundreds of books have been written. Many documentaries are created—almost every year. Even TV shows like the Space Opera “Atlantis” have been run on television. I’ve read many of them over the years because this mystery has put its hooks into me too.

Imagine an entire civilization which was the leading light and power of the world which disappeared in a day and a night from some type of catastrophic cataclysm. The city was so entirely destroyed that we don’t know where it was or even if it really existed.

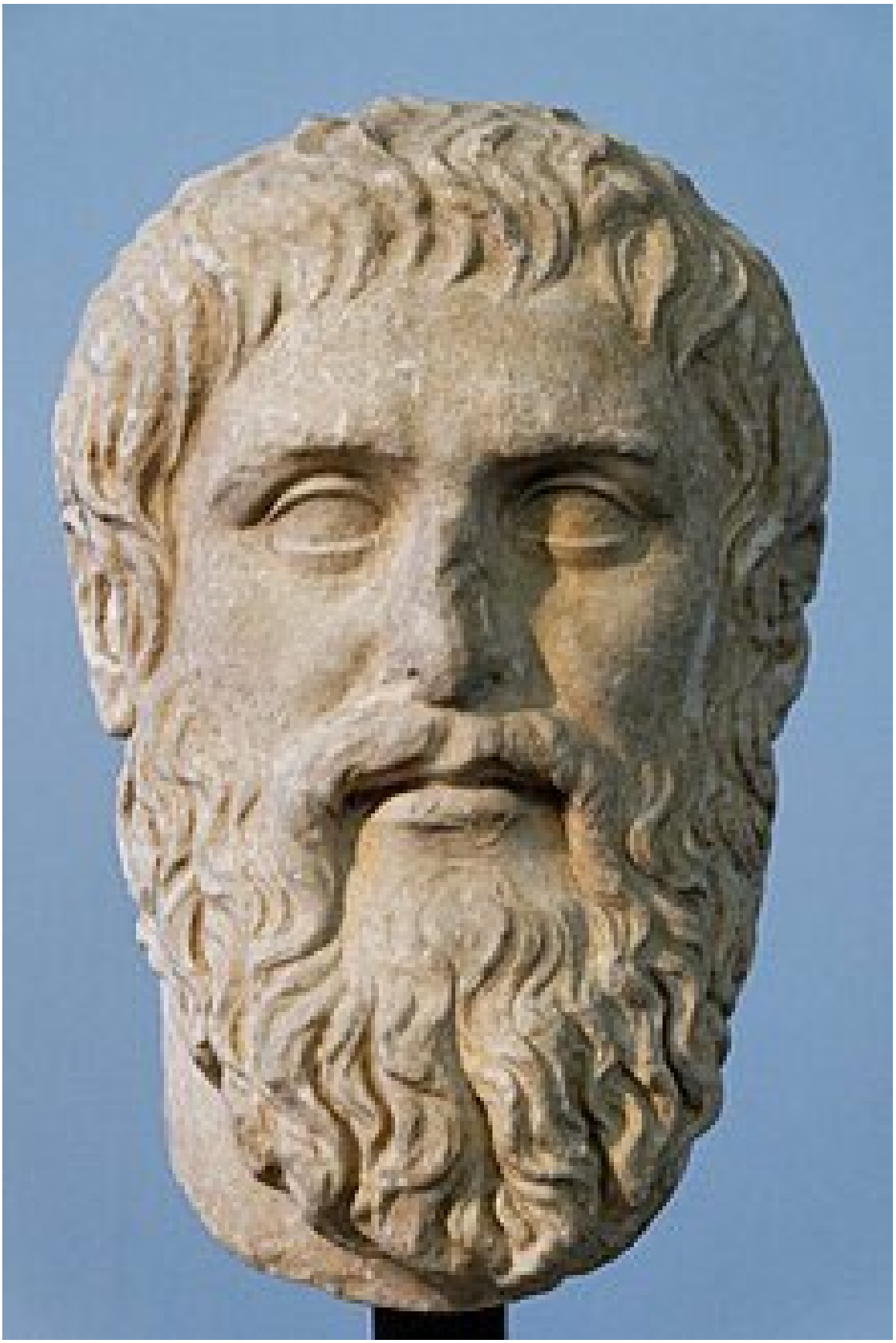
In this book we discuss the history of Atlantis and the various theories about its possible location, but also have a new theory to examine. One which meets all of the criteria of Plato’s story. Is it possible? Has Atlantis finally been found in the twenty first century?

There are a lot of unknowns still, and many areas of speculation, but if you will open your mind this might be one of the most exciting journeys of discovery in your life.

The story of the Real Atlantis proceeds from here…..

2.0 Plato on Atlantis

How did the story of Atlantis originate? It was from a story by the famous Philosopher Plato. He was an ancient Greek Philosopher who lived from about 428 to 348 B.C. He lived to 80 years old.



An introduction to the story of Atlantis was written by Plato in Timeous:

Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your state in our histories. But one of them exceeds all the rest in greatness and valour. For these histories tell of a mighty power which unprovoked made an expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia, and to which your city put an end. This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles; the island was larger than Libya

and Asia put together, and was the way to other islands, and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean; for this sea which is within the Straits of Heracles is only a harbour, having a narrow entrance, but that other is a real sea, and the surrounding land may be most truly called a

boundless continent. Now in this island of Atlantis there was a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, and over parts of the continent, and, furthermore, the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of

Heracles as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia. This vast power, gathered into one, endeavoured to subdue at a blow our country and yours and the whole of the region within the straits; and then, Solon, your country shone forth, in the excellence of her

virtue and strength, among all mankind. She was pre-eminent in courage and military skill, and was the leader of the Hellenes. And when the rest fell off from her, being compelled to stand alone, after having undergone the very extremity of danger, she defeated and triumphed over the invaders, and preserved from slavery those who were not yet subjugated, and generously liberated all the rest of us who dwell within the pillars. But afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island

of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea. For which reason the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is a shoal of mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island.

Below is the more detailed account from Plato's Critias which was written in 360 B.C. and is the main source of historical information on Atlantis. Plato says the information was provided by Solon who was Plato's ancestor. Solon visited the library in Egypt where he found and brought back this information. Plato studied the story in his youth. Egypt was supposed to have been one of the colonies of Atlantis and so had lots of relevant information in its great library.

Key passages on the specifications of Atlantis's size, structure, and other features of it have been underlined:

Let me begin by observing first of all, that nine thousand was the sum of years which had elapsed since the war which was said to have taken place between those who dwelt outside the Pillars of Heracles and all who dwelt within them; this war I am going to describe. Of the combatants on the one side, the city of Athens was reported to have been the leader and to have fought out the war; the combatants on the other side were commanded by the kings of Atlantis, which, as was saying, was an island greater in extent than Libya and Asia, and when afterwards sunk by an earthquake, became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing from hence to any part of the ocean. The progress of the history will unfold the various nations of barbarians and families of Hellenes which then existed, as they successively appear on the scene; but I must describe first of all Athenians of that day, and their enemies who fought with them, and then the respective powers and governments of the two kingdoms. Let us give the precedence to Athens.

In the days of old the gods had the whole earth distributed among them by allotment. There was no quarrelling; for you cannot rightly suppose that the gods did not know what was proper for each of them to have, or, knowing this, that they would seek to procure for themselves by contention that which more properly belonged to others. They all of them by just apportionment obtained what they wanted, and peopled their own districts; and when they had peopled them they tended us, their nurselings and possessions, as shepherds tend their flocks, excepting only that they did not use blows or bodily force, as shepherds do, but governed us like pilots from the stern of the vessel, which is an easy way of guiding animals, holding our souls by the rudder of persuasion according to their own pleasure;-thus did they guide all mortal creatures. Now different gods had their allotments in different places which they set in order. Hephaestus and Athene, who were brother and sister, and sprang from the same father, having a common nature, and being united also in the love of philosophy and art, both obtained as their common portion this land, which was naturally adapted for wisdom and virtue; and there they implanted brave children of the soil, and put into their minds the order of government; their names are preserved, but their actions have disappeared by reason of the destruction of those who received the tradition, and the lapse of ages. For when there were any survivors, as I have already said, they were men who dwelt in the mountains; and they were ignorant of the art of writing, and had heard only the names of the chiefs of the land, but very little about their actions. The names they were willing enough to give to their children; but the virtues and the laws of their predecessors, they knew only by obscure traditions; and as they themselves and their children lacked for many generations the necessaries of life, they directed their attention to the supply of their wants, and of them they conversed, to the neglect of events that had happened in times long past; for mythology and the enquiry into antiquity are first introduced into cities when they begin to have leisure, and when they see that the necessaries of life have already been provided, but not before. And this is reason why the names of the ancients have been preserved to us and not their actions. This I infer because Solon said that the priests in their narrative of that war mentioned most of the names which are recorded prior to the time of Theseus, such as Cecrops, and Erechtheus, and Erichthonius, and Erysichthon, and the names of the women in like manner. Moreover, since military pursuits were then common to men and women, the men of those days in accordance with the custom of the time set up a figure and

image of the goddess in full armor, to be a testimony that all animals which associate together, male as well as female, may, if they please, practice in common the virtue which belongs to them without distinction of sex.

Now the country was inhabited in those days by various classes of citizens;- there were artisans, and there were husbandmen, and there was also a warrior class originally set apart by divine men. The latter dwelt by themselves, and had all things suitable for nurture and education; neither had any of them anything of their own, but they regarded all that they had as common property; nor did they claim to receive of the other citizens anything more than their necessary food. And they practiced all the pursuits which we yesterday described as those of our imaginary guardians. Concerning the country the Egyptian priests said what is not only probable but manifestly true, that the boundaries were in those days fixed by the Isthmus, and that in the direction of the continent they extended as far as the heights of Cithaeron and Parnes; the boundary line came down in the direction of the sea, having the district of Oropus on the right, and with the river Asopus as the limit on the left. The land was the best in the world, and was therefore able in those days to support a vast army, raised from the surrounding people. Even the remnant of Attica which now exists may compare with any region in the world for the variety and excellence of its fruits and the suitableness of its pastures to every sort of animal, which proves what I am saying; but in those days the country was fair as now and yielded far more abundant produce. How shall I establish my words? and what part of it can be truly called a remnant of the land that then was? The whole country is only a long promontory extending far into the sea away from the rest of the continent, while the surrounding basin of the sea is everywhere deep in the neighbourhood of the shore. Many great deluges have taken place during the nine thousand years, for that is the number of years which have elapsed since the time of which I am speaking; and during all this time and through so many changes, there has never been any considerable accumulation of the soil coming down from the mountains, as in other places, but the earth has fallen away all round and sunk out of sight. The consequence is, that in comparison of what then was, there are remaining only the bones of the wasted body, as they may be called, as in the case of small islands, all the

richer and softer parts of the soil having fallen away, and the mere skeleton of the land being left. But in the primitive state of the country, its mountains were high hills covered with soil, and the plains, as they are termed by us, of Phelleus were full of rich earth, and there was abundance of wood in the mountains. Of this last the traces still remain, for although some of the mountains now only afford sustenance to bees, not so very long ago there were still to be seen roofs of timber cut from trees growing there, which were of a size sufficient to cover the largest houses; and there were many other high trees, cultivated by man and bearing abundance of food for cattle. Moreover, the land reaped the benefit of the annual rainfall, not as now losing the water which flows off the bare earth into the sea, but, having an abundant supply in all places, and receiving it into herself and treasuring it up in the close clay soil, it let off into the hollows the streams which it absorbed from the heights, providing everywhere abundant fountains and rivers, of which there may still be observed sacred memorials in places where fountains once existed; and this proves the truth of what I am saying.

Such was the natural state of the country, which was cultivated, as we may well believe, by true husbandmen, who made husbandry their business, and were lovers of honour, and of a noble nature, and had a soil the best in the world, and abundance of water, and in the heaven above an excellently attempered climate. Now the city in those days was arranged on this wise. In the first place the Acropolis was not as now. For the fact is that a single night of excessive rain washed away the earth and laid bare the rock; at the same time there were earthquakes, and then occurred the extraordinary inundation, which was the third before the great destruction of Deucalion. But in primitive times the hill of the Acropolis extended to the Eridanus and Ilissus, and included the Pnyx on one side, and the Lycabettus as a boundary on the opposite side to the Pnyx, and was all well covered with soil, and level at the top, except in one or two places. Outside the Acropolis and under the sides of the hill there dwelt artisans, and such of the husbandmen as were tilling the ground near; the warrior class dwelt by themselves around the temples of Athene and Hephaestus at the summit, which moreover they had enclosed with a single fence like the garden of a single house. On the north side they had dwellings in common and had erected halls for dining in

winter, and had all the buildings which they needed for their common life, besides temples, but there was no adorning of them with gold and silver, for they made no use of these for any purpose; they took a middle course between meanness and ostentation, and built modest houses in which they and their children's children grew old, and they handed them down to others who were like themselves, always the same. But in summer-time they left their gardens and gymnasia and dining halls, and then the southern side of the hill was made use of by them for the same purpose. Where the Acropolis now is there was a fountain, which was choked by the earthquake, and has left only the few small streams which still exist in the vicinity, but in those days the fountain gave an abundant supply of water for all and of suitable temperature in summer and in winter. This is how they dwelt, being the guardians of their own citizens and the leaders of the Hellenes, who were their willing followers. And they took care to preserve the same number of men and women through all time, being so many as were required for warlike purposes, then as now-that is to say, about twenty thousand. Such were the ancient Athenians, and after this manner they righteously administered their own land and the rest of Hellas; they were renowned all over Europe and Asia for the beauty of their persons and for the many virtues of their souls, and of all men who lived in those days they were the most illustrious. And next, if I have not forgotten what I heard when I was a child, I will impart to you the character and origin of their adversaries. For friends should not keep their stories to themselves, but have them in common.

Yet, before proceeding further in the narrative, I ought to warn you, that you must not be surprised if you should perhaps hear Hellenic names given to foreigners. I will tell you the reason of this: Solon, who was intending to use the tale for his poem, enquired into the meaning of the names, and found that the early Egyptians in writing them down had translated them into their own language, and he recovered the meaning of the several names and when copying them out again translated them into our language. My great-grandfather, Dropides, had the original writing, which is still in my possession, and was carefully studied by me when I was a child. Therefore if you hear names such as are used in this country, you must not be surprised, for I have told how they came to be introduced. The tale, which was of great

length, began as follows:-

I have before remarked in speaking of the allotments of the gods, that they distributed the whole earth into portions differing in extent, and made for themselves temples and instituted sacrifices. And Poseidon, receiving for his lot the island of Atlantis, begat children by a mortal woman, and settled them in a part of the island, which I will describe. Looking towards the sea, but in the centre of the whole island, there was a plain which is said to have been the fairest of all plains and very fertile. Near the plain again, and also in the centre of the island at a distance of about fifty stadia, there was a mountain not very high on any side.

In this mountain there dwelt one of the earth born primeval men of that country, whose name was Evenor, and he had a wife named Leucippe, and they had an only daughter who was called Cleito. The maiden had already reached womanhood, when her father and mother died; Poseidon fell in love with her and had intercourse with her, and breaking the ground, inclosed the hill in which she dwelt all round, making alternate zones of sea and land larger and smaller, encircling one another; there were two of land and three of water, which he turned as with a lathe, each having its circumference equidistant every way from the centre, so that no man could get to the island, for ships and voyages were not as yet. He himself, being a god, found no difficulty in making special arrangements for the centre island, bringing up two springs of water from beneath the earth, one of warm water and the other of cold, and making every variety of food to spring up abundantly from the soil. He also begat and brought up five pairs of twin male children; and dividing the island of Atlantis into ten portions, he gave to the first-born of the eldest pair his mother's dwelling and the surrounding allotment, which was the largest and best, and made him king over the rest; the others he made princes, and gave them rule over many men, and a large territory. And he named them all; the eldest, who was the first king, he named Atlas, and after him the whole island and the ocean were called Atlantic. To his twin brother, who was born after him, and obtained as his lot the extremity of the island towards the Pillars of Heracles, facing the country which is now called

the region of Gades in that part of the world, he gave the name which in the Hellenic language is Eumelus, in the language of the country which is named after him, Gadeirus. Of the second pair of twins he called one Ampheres, and the other Evaemon. To the elder of the third pair of twins he gave the name Mneseus, and Autochthon to the one who followed him. Of the fourth pair of twins he called the elder Elasippus, and the younger Mestor. And of the fifth pair he gave to the elder the name of Azaes, and to the younger that of Diaprepes. All these and their descendants for many generations were the inhabitants and rulers of divers islands in the open sea; and also, as has been already said, they held sway in our direction over the country within the Pillars as far as Egypt and Tyrrhenia.

Now Atlas had a numerous and honourable family, and they retained the kingdom, the eldest son handing it on to his eldest for many generations; and they had such an amount of wealth as was never before possessed by kings and potentates, and is not likely ever to be again, and they were furnished with everything which they needed, both in the city and country. For because of the greatness of their empire many things were brought to them from foreign countries, and the island itself provided most of what was required by them for the uses of life. In the first place, they dug out of the earth whatever was to be found there, solid as well as fusile, and that which is now only a name and was then something more than a name, orichalcum, was dug out of the earth in many parts of the island, being more precious in those days than anything except gold. There was an abundance of wood for carpenter's work, and sufficient maintenance for tame and wild animals. Moreover, there were a great number of elephants in the island; for as there was provision for all other sorts of animals, both for those which live in lakes and marshes and rivers, and also for those which live in mountains and on plains, so there was for the animal which is the largest and most voracious of all. Also whatever fragrant things there now are in the earth, whether roots, or herbage, or woods, or essences which distil from fruit and flower, grew and thrived in that land; also the fruit which admits of cultivation, both the dry sort, which is given us for nourishment and any other which we use for food-we call them all by the common name pulse, and the fruits having a hard rind, affording drinks and meats and ointments, and good store of chestnuts and the like,

which furnish pleasure and amusement, and are fruits which spoil with keeping, and the pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we console ourselves after dinner, when we are tired of eating-all these that sacred island which then beheld the light of the sun, brought forth fair and wondrous and in infinite abundance. With such blessings the earth freely furnished them; meanwhile they went on constructing their temples and palaces and harbours and docks. And they arranged the whole country in the following manner:

First of all they bridged over the zones of sea which surrounded the ancient metropolis, making a road to and from the royal palace. And at the very beginning they built the palace in the habitation of the god and of their ancestors, which they continued to ornament in successive generations, every king surpassing the one who went before him to the utmost of his power, until they made the building a marvel to behold for size and for beauty. And beginning from the sea they bored a canal of three hundred feet in width and one hundred feet in depth and fifty stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which became a harbour, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress. Moreover, they divided at the bridges the zones of land which parted the zones of sea, leaving room for a single trireme to pass out of one zone into another, and they covered over the channels so as to leave a way underneath for the ships; for the banks were raised considerably above the water. Now the largest of the zones into which a passage was cut from the sea was three stadia in breadth, and the zone of land which came next of equal breadth; but the next two zones, the one of water, the other of land, were two stadia, and the one which surrounded the central island was a stadium only in width. The island in which the palace was situated had a diameter of five stadia. All this including the zones and the bridge, which was the sixth part of a stadium in width, they surrounded by a stone wall on every side, placing towers and gates on the bridges where the sea passed in. The stone which was used in the work they quarried from underneath the center island, and from underneath the zones, on the outer as well as the inner side. One kind was white, another black, and a third red, and as they quarried, they at the same time hollowed out double docks, having roofs formed out of the native rock. Some of their buildings were

simple, but in others they put together different stones, varying the colour to please the eye, and to be a natural source of delight. The entire circuit of the wall, which went round the outermost zone, they covered with a coating of brass, and the circuit of the next wall they coated with tin, and the third, which encompassed the citadel, flashed with the red light of orichalcum.

The palaces in the interior of the citadel were constructed on this wise:-in the center was a holy temple dedicated to Cleito and Poseidon, which remained inaccessible, and was surrounded by an enclosure of gold; this was the spot where the family of the ten princes first saw the light, and thither the people annually brought the fruits of the earth in their season from all the ten portions, to be an offering to each of the ten. Here was Poseidon's own temple which was a stadium in length, and half a stadium in width, and of a proportionate height, having a strange barbaric appearance. All the outside of the temple, with the exception of the pinnacles, they covered with silver, and the pinnacles with gold. In the interior of the temple the roof was of ivory, curiously wrought everywhere with gold and silver and orichalcum; and all the other parts, the walls and pillars and floor, they coated with orichalcum. In the temple they placed statues of gold: there was the god himself standing in a chariot-the charioteer of six winged horses-and of such a size that he touched the roof of the building with his head; around him there were a hundred Nereids riding on dolphins, for such was thought to be the number of them by the men of those days. There were also in the interior of the temple other images which had been dedicated by private persons. And around the temple on the outside were placed statues of gold of all the descendants of the ten kings and of their wives, and there were many other great offerings of kings and of private persons, coming both from the city itself and from the foreign cities over which they held sway. There was an altar too, which in size and workmanship corresponded to this magnificence, and the palaces, in like manner, answered to the greatness of the kingdom and the glory of the temple.

In the next place, they had fountains, one of cold and another of hot water, in gracious plenty flowing; and they were wonderfully adapted for use by

reason of the pleasantness and excellence of their waters. They constructed buildings about them and planted suitable trees, also they made cisterns, some open to the heavens, others roofed over, to be used in winter as warm baths; there were the kings' baths, and the baths of private persons, which were kept apart; and there were separate baths for women, and for horses and cattle, and to each of them they gave as much adornment as was suitable. Of the water which ran off they carried some to the grove of Poseidon, where were growing all manner of trees of wonderful height and beauty, owing to the excellence of the soil, while the remainder was conveyed by aqueducts along the bridges to the outer circles; and there were many temples built and dedicated to many gods; also gardens and places of exercise, some for men, and others for horses in both of the two islands formed by the zones; and in the center of the larger of the two there was set apart a race-course of a stadium in width, and in length allowed to extend all round the island, for horses to race in. Also there were guardhouses at intervals for the guards, the more trusted of whom were appointed-to keep watch in the lesser zone, which was nearer the Acropolis while the most trusted of all had houses given them within the citadel, near the persons of the kings. The docks were full of triremes and naval stores, and all things were quite ready for use. Enough of the plan of the royal palace.

Leaving the palace and passing out across the three you came to a wall which began at the sea and went all round: this was everywhere distant fifty stadia from the largest zone or harbor, and enclosed the whole, the ends meeting at the mouth of the channel which led to the sea. The entire area was densely crowded with habitations; and the canal and the largest of the harbors were full of vessels and merchants coming from all parts, who, from their numbers, kept up a multitudinous sound of human voices, and din and clatter of all sorts night and day.

I have described the city and the environs of the ancient palace nearly in the words of Solon, and now I must endeavor to represent the nature and arrangement of the rest of the land. The whole country was said by him to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately

about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea; it was smooth and even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia, but across the center inland it was two thousand stadia. This part of the island looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the north. The surrounding mountains were celebrated for their number and size and beauty, far beyond any which still exist, having in them also many wealthy villages of country folk, and rivers, and lakes, and meadows supplying food enough for every animal, wild or tame, and much wood of various sorts, abundant for each and every kind of work.

I will now describe the plain, as it was fashioned by nature and by the labors of many generations of kings through long ages. It was for the most part rectangular and oblong, and where falling out of the straight line followed the circular ditch. The depth, and width, and length of this ditch were incredible, and gave the impression that a work of such extent, in addition to so many others, could never have been artificial. Nevertheless I must say what I was told. It was excavated to the depth of a hundred, feet, and its breadth was a stadium everywhere; it was carried round the whole of the plain, and was ten thousand stadia in length. It received the streams which came down from the mountains, and winding round the plain and meeting at the city, was there let off into the sea. Further inland, likewise, straight canals of a hundred feet in width were cut from it through the plain, and again let off into the ditch leading to the sea: these canals were at intervals of a hundred stadia, and by them they brought down the wood from the mountains to the city, and conveyed the fruits of the earth in ships, cutting transverse passages from one canal into another, and to the city. Twice in the year they gathered the fruits of the earth-in winter having the benefit of the rains of heaven, and in summer the water which the land supplied by introducing streams from the canals.

As to the population, each of the lots in the plain had to find a leader for the men who were fit for military service, and the size of a lot was a square of ten stadia each way, and the total number of all the lots was sixty thousand. And

of the inhabitants of the mountains and of the rest of the country there was also a vast multitude, which was distributed among the lots and had leaders assigned to them according to their districts and villages. The leader was required to furnish for the war the sixth portion of a war-chariot, so as to make up a total of ten thousand chariots; also two horses and riders for them, and a pair of chariot-horses without a seat, accompanied by a horseman who could fight on foot carrying a small shield, and having a charioteer who stood behind the man-at-arms to guide the two horses; also, he was bound to furnish two heavy armed soldiers, two slingers, three stone-shooters and three javelin-men, who were light-armed, and four sailors to make up the complement of twelve hundred ships. Such was the military order of the royal city-the order of the other nine governments varied, and it would be wearisome to recount their several differences.

As to offices and honors, the following was the arrangement from the first. Each of the ten kings in his own division and in his own city had the absolute control of the citizens, and, in most cases, of the laws, punishing and slaying whomsoever he would. Now the order of precedence among them and their mutual relations were regulated by the commands of Poseidon which the law had handed down. These were inscribed by the first kings on a pillar of Orichalcum, which was situated in the middle of the island, at the temple of Poseidon, whither the kings were gathered together every fifth and every sixth year alternately, thus giving equal honor to the odd and to the even number. And when they were gathered together they consulted about their common interests, and enquired if any one had transgressed in anything and passed judgment and before they passed judgment they gave their pledges to one another on this wise:-There were bulls who had the range of the temple of Poseidon; and the ten kings, being left alone in the temple, after they had offered prayers to the god that they might capture the victim which was acceptable to him, hunted the bulls, without weapons but with staves and nooses; and the bull which they caught they led up to the pillar and cut its throat over the top of it so that the blood fell upon the sacred inscription. Now on the pillar, besides the laws, there was inscribed an oath invoking mighty curses on the disobedient. When therefore, after slaying the bull in the accustomed manner, they had burnt its limbs, they filled a bowl of wine and

cast in a clot of blood for each of them; the rest of the victim they put in the fire, after having purified the column all round. Then they drew from the bowl in golden cups and pouring a libation on the fire, they swore that they would judge according to the laws on the pillar, and would punish him who in any point had already transgressed them, and that for the future they would not, if they could help, offend against the writing on the pillar, and would neither command others, nor obey any ruler who commanded them, to act otherwise than according to the laws of their father Poseidon. This was the prayer which each of them-offered up for himself and for his descendants, at the same time drinking and dedicating the cup out of which he drank in the temple of the god; and after they had supped and satisfied their needs, when darkness came on, and the fire about the sacrifice was cool, all of them put on most beautiful azure robes, and, sitting on the ground, at night, over the embers of the sacrifices by which they had sworn, and extinguishing all the fire about the temple, they received and gave judgment, if any of them had an accusation to bring against any one; and when they given judgment, at daybreak they wrote down their sentences on a golden tablet, and dedicated it together with their robes to be a memorial.

There were many special laws affecting the several kings inscribed about the temples, but the most important was the following: They were not to take up arms against one another, and they were all to come to the rescue if any one in any of their cities attempted to overthrow the royal house; like their ancestors, they were to deliberate in common about war and other matters, giving the supremacy to the descendants of Atlas. And the king was not to have the power of life and death over any of his kinsmen unless he had the assent of the majority of the ten.

Such was the vast power which the god settled in the lost island of Atlantis; and this he afterwards directed against our land for the following reasons, as tradition tells: For many generations, as long as the divine nature lasted in them, they were obedient to the laws, and well-affectioned towards the god, whose seed they were; for they possessed true and in every way great spirits, uniting gentleness with wisdom in the various chances of life, and in their

intercourse with one another. They despised everything but virtue, caring little for their present state of life, and thinking lightly of the possession of gold and other property, which seemed only a burden to them; neither were they intoxicated by luxury; nor did wealth deprive them of their self-control; but they were sober, and saw clearly that all these goods are increased by virtue and friendship with one another, whereas by too great regard and respect for them, they are lost and friendship with them. By such reflections and by the continuance in them of a divine nature, the qualities which we have described grew and increased among them; but when the divine portion began to fade away, and became diluted too often and too much with the mortal admixture, and the human nature got the upper hand, they then, being unable to bear their fortune, behaved unseemly, and to him who had an eye to see grew visibly debased, for they were losing the fairest of their precious gifts; but to those who had no eye to see the true happiness, they appeared glorious and blessed at the very time when they were full of avarice and unrighteous power. Zeus, the god of gods, who rules according to law, and is able to see into such things, perceiving that an honorable race was in a woeful plight, and wanting to inflict punishment on them, that they might be chastened and improve, collected all the gods into their most holy habitation, which, being placed in the center of the world, beholds all created things. And when he had called them together, he spake as follows- The rest of the Dialogue of Critias has been lost.*

3.0 Possible Locations of Atlantis

Over the centuries, many locations have been theorized to be the original site of Atlantis. The reader should keep in mind that the world's Oceans have risen 120 meters or 360 feet from 19,000 to 5,000 years ago when the last glaciers melted. So many historical cities and civilizations are likely now underwater. Many of these might be considered possible sites for Atlantis even though they are not specifically what we are looking for.

An article is sited in the Bibliography has a list of many supposed sites of Atlantis around the world. According to this article there are over twenty seven locations people have theories about as the real location of Atlantis. Here are some of the better known locations which have lots of supporters and support as potential Atlantis locations:

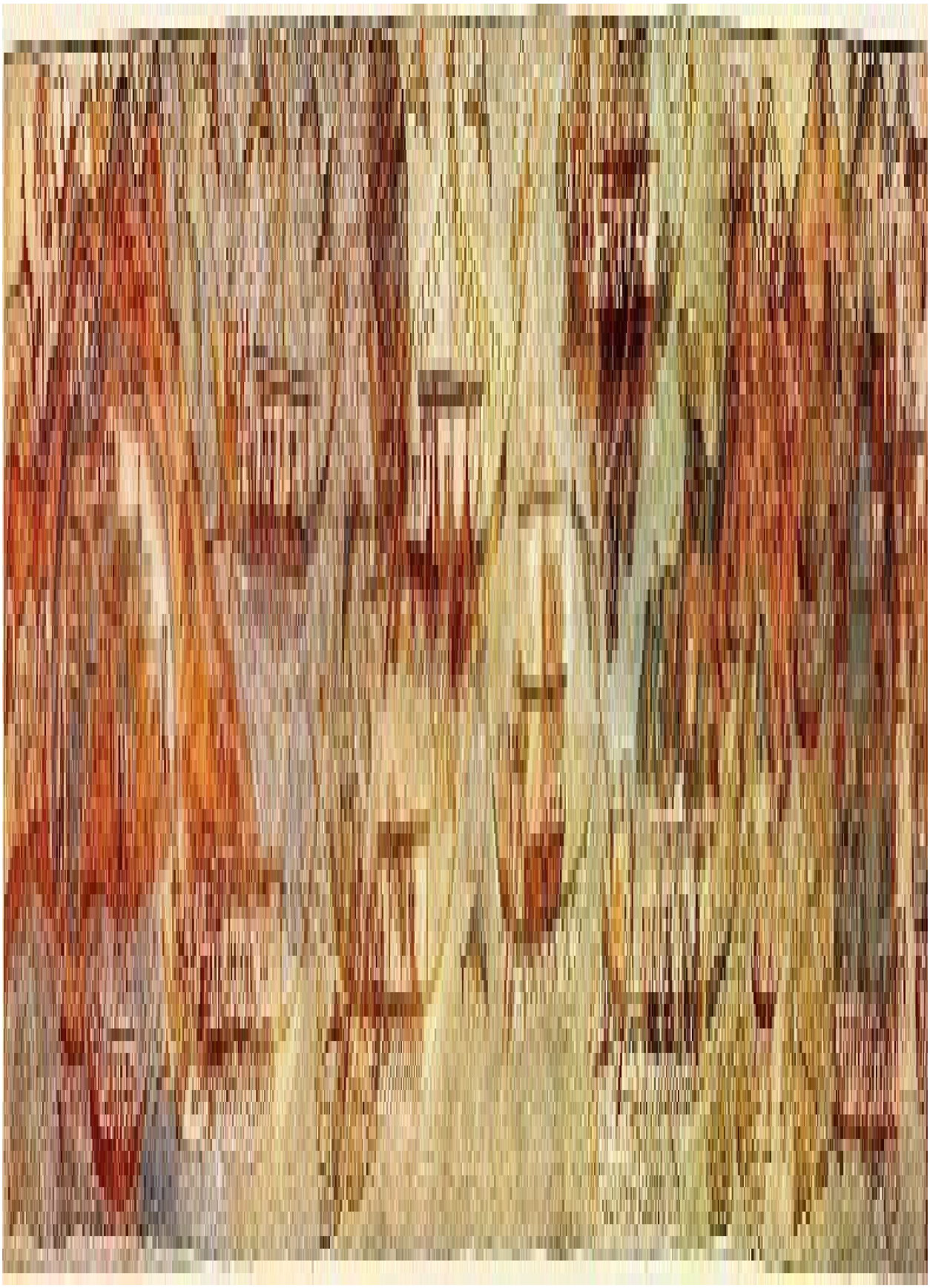
The Island of Santorini

Santorini is also known as Thera. It was the site of a huge volcanic explosion in the mid second millennium B.C. which destroyed a civilization there. Some points in favor of Thera as the location of Atlantis include:

The Minoan palace and buildings discovered at the digs at Knossos on Crete and at Akrotiri on the island of Thera have revealed that the Minoans possessed advanced engineering knowledge enabling the construction of three- and four-story buildings with intricate water piping systems, advanced air-flow management, and earthquake-resistant wood and masonry walls. This level of technology was, it is said, far ahead of that found on mainland Greece at the time.

Plato described quarries on Atlantis where "one kind of stone was white, another black, and a third red", which are common colors of volcanic rock.

The center of the metropolis of Atlantis was described as being laid out in circular manner, surrounded by three circular concentric pits of seawater and two earth-rings, each connected to the sea by a deep canal. Docks for a large number of ships, with a causeway, were also mentioned. Scientists reconstructing the shape of the island prior to the eruption have concluded that there was a ring configuration with only one narrow entrance to a larger lagoon with islands inside, much as Plato described. One fresco in the ruins of Akrotiri is believed to be a landscape of the city. It shows a large city in an island in the center of the caldera lagoon. Here is a small image of one of the fresco:



Facts against Thera include:

The size of the lagoon in the middle of the island is the wrong size from what Plato described.

The date of the island's destruction was between 1000-2000 B.C. not 9000 years prior to the time of Plato.

The location is wrong. Atlantis is clearly stated to be beyond the "Gates of Hercules" or what we now know as the Straits of Gibraltar

The Azores

One of the suggested places for Atlantis is around the Azores Islands, a group of islands belonging to Portugal located about 900 miles (1500 km) west of the Portuguese coast. Some people believe the islands could be the mountain tops of Atlantis. Ignatius L. Donnelly, an American congressman, was perhaps the first one to talk about this possible location in his book "Atlantis: The Antediluvian World". Ignatius L. Donnelly also makes a connection to the mythical Aztlán.

Charles Schuchert, in a paper called "Atlantis and the Permanency of the North Atlantic Ocean Bottom" (1917), discussed a lecture by Pierre-Marie Termier in which Termier suggested "that the entire region north of the Azores and perhaps the very region of the Azores, of which they may be only the visible ruins, was very recently submerged." reported evidence in an article entitled Atlantis and the Permanency of the North Atlantic Ocean Bottom that an area of 40,000 sq. mi and possibly as large as 200,000 sq. mi. had sunk 10,000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

Schuchert's conclusion was: "that the Azores are volcanic islands and are not the remnants of a more or less large continental mass, for they are not composed of rocks seen on the continents; that the tachylytes dredged up from the Atlantic to the north of the Azores were in all probability formed where they are now, at the bottom of the ocean; and that there are no known geologic data that prove or even help to prove the existence of Plato's Atlantis in historic times."

Points against this location include:

The Azores Islands have no ring structure as described by Plato.

None of the building ruins indicate any type of Capital city.

Atlantis in the Andes

The Altiplano in Bolivia is also another possible location of Atlantis. A book was written about it titled “Atlantis: The Andes Solution - The Discovery of South America as the Legendary Continent of Atlantis” By J.M. Allen

"Simon Lamb, a geologist at Oxford University, got a call one day from a television producer about pictures of Atlantis. The lost civilization could be found on 12,000-foot high plains nestled in the Andes Mountains. An Atlantis expert (whatever that is) had shown the producer satellite

photographs of the plains, pointing out canals running in parallel straight lines for miles. What more proof could one ask for? The producer called Lamb, an expert on the Andes, for confirmation. Lamb pulled out his own satellite photographs, found the canals, and laughed. He told the producer that canals had formed naturally, without any help from Atlanteans. Hundreds of millions of years ago, before the Andes existed, rocks had slowly piled up in layers. Later the rocks were heaved onto their side and raised up thousands of feet, whereupon rain began to flow down their exposed flanks. The water gnawed away at the weakest layers, creating a series of straight-edged channels.

Problems with this idea:

This location is very far from traditional locations for Atlantis.

There is no ring structure

The altitude is about 3,750 meters or over 12,000 feet high. This is far above sea level and not near any ocean either.

Off the Coast of Cuba

Sonar images interpreted as being symmetrical and geometric stone structures resembling an urban complex were first recorded in early 2001 covering an area of 2 square kilometers (200 ha) at depths of between 600 meters (2,000 ft.) and 750 meters (2,460 ft.).

The discovery was reported by Pauline Zalitzki, a marine engineer, and her husband Paul Weinzweig, owners of a Canadian company called Advanced Digital Communications, working on an exploration and survey mission in conjunction with the Cuban government. The team returned to the site a second time with an underwater video robot that filmed sonar images interpreted as various pyramids and circular structures made out of massive, smooth blocks of stone that resembled hewn granite.

Zalitzki said "It's a really wonderful structure which really looks like it could have been a large urban center. However, it would be totally irresponsible to say what it was before we have evidence."

Points against this:

No additional observations or corroborating evidence has been produced since 2001

The location is 2460 feet deep in the ocean. How would a city sink that deep?

There is no independent verification of this underwater site.

Atlantis in Spain

According to Jorge Maria Ribero-Meneses, Atlantis was in northern Spain. He specifically argues that Atlantis is the underwater plateau, known internationally as "Le Danois Bank" and locally as "The Cachucho". It is located about 25 kilometers from the continental shelf and about 60 km off the coast of Asturias, and Lastres between Ribadesella. Its top is now 425 meters below the sea. It is 50 kilometers from east to west and 18 km from north to south. Ribero-Meneses hypothesized that is part of the continental margin that broke off at least 12000 years ago as the result of tectonic processes that occurred at the end of the last ice age. He argues that they created a tsunami with waves with heights of hundreds of meters and that the few survivors had to start virtually from scratch.

Points against this:

No ruins have been found in this location

No ringed structure exists

Atlantis in Finland

Finnish eccentric Ior Bock located Atlantis in the Baltic Sea, at southern part of Finland where he claimed a small community of people lived during the Ice Age. According to Bock, this was possible due to Gulf Stream which brought warm water to the Finnish coast. This is a small part of a large "saga" that he claimed had been told in his family through the ages, dating back to the development of language itself. The family saga tells the name Atlantis comes from Swedish words allt-land-is ("all-land-ice") and refers to the last Ice-Age. Thus in the Bock family saga it's more a time period than an exact

geographical place. According to this the Atlantis disappeared in 8016 BC when the Ice-Age ended in Finland and the ice melted away.

Points against this:

Finland is pretty far north for an Atlantis location

There is no location for ruins

There is no ring structure anywhere

There is no evidence that elephants ever lived there.

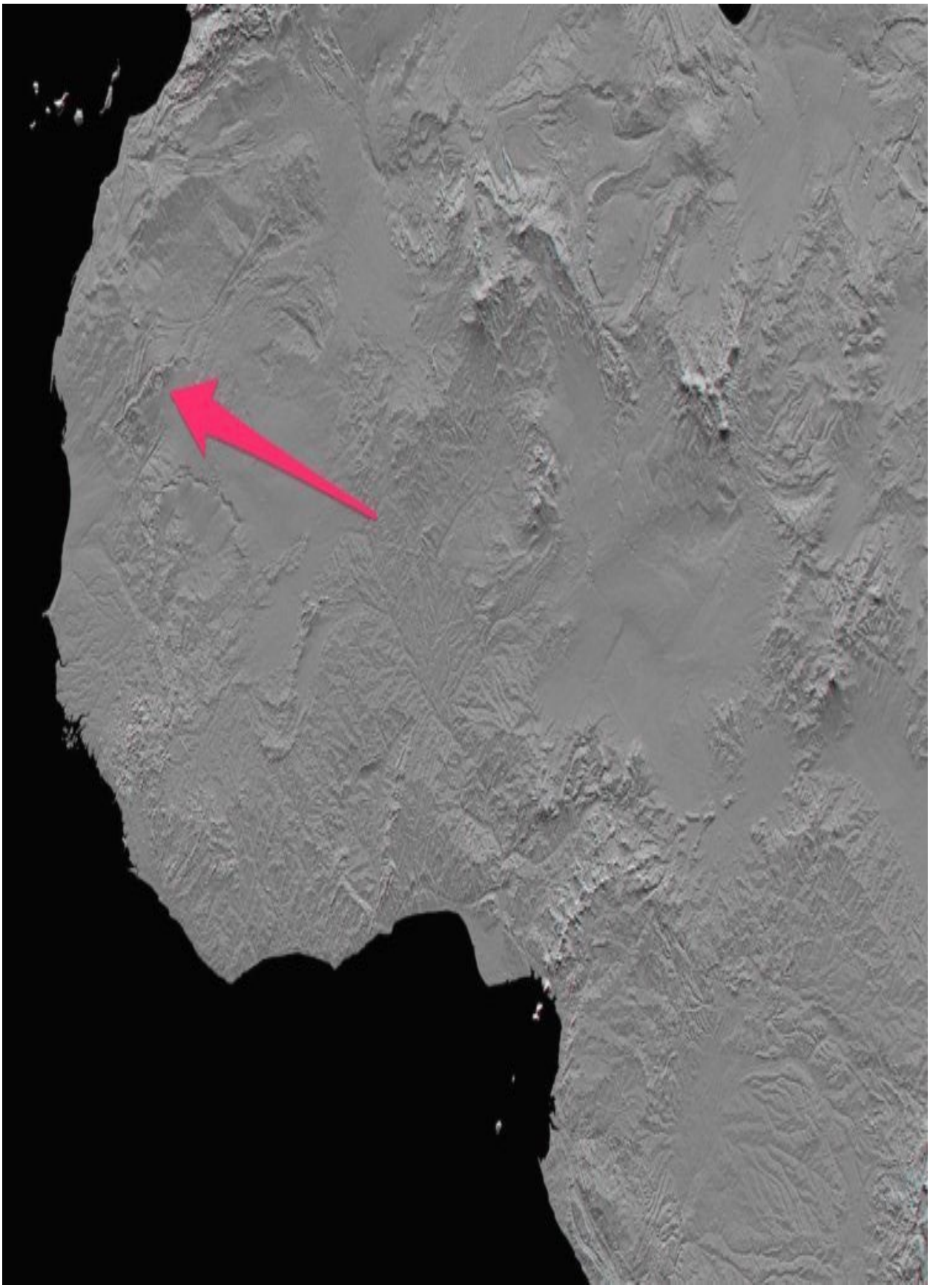
4.0 The Eye of the Sahara

What we now think is the best candidate for Atlantis was first described in the 1930s to 1940s, as Richât Crater or Richât buttonhole (boutonnière du Richât). Richard-Molard (1948) considered it to be the result of a laccolithic thrust. A geological expedition to Mauretania led by Théodore Monod in 1952 recorded four "crateriform or circular irregularities" (accidents cratériformes ou circulaires) in the area, Er Richât, Aouelloul (south of Chinguetti), Temimichat-Ghallaman and Tenoumer.

Origin of Er Richât as an impact structure (as is clearly the case with the other three) was briefly considered, but closer study in the 1950s to 1960s suggested that it was formed by terrestrial processes. After extensive field and laboratory studies in the 1960s, no credible evidence has been found for shock metamorphism or any type of deformation indicative of hypervelocity extraterrestrial impact deformation.

For millennia, the Eye of the Sahara was hiding in plain sight. That's because this huge and mysterious geologic formation is hard to spot from ground level, walking around on Earth. It turns out that we really gained common knowledge of this incredible bull's-eye in the sand only when we began sending humans into space. But even now that we've found it, scientists don't fully understand it.

The Eye of the Sahara, more formally known as the Richat Structure, is in the Western Sahara Desert in Mauritania. On the ground, it's about 25 miles across.



When the Gemini IV mission, a four-day orbit around Earth, was being prepared in 1965, the astronauts were asked to take photos of Earth's terrain. They were particularly asked to look out for "any large circular features which might be the roots of impact structures," according to the text accompanying a set of photographs published from the mission.

Impact craters are geologically important because they tell us about the history of Earth. Also, knowing how many times space rocks have crashed into our planet can help scientists make predictions about the future.

For a while, scientists did think that the Eye of the Sahara was an impact crater. But they didn't find enough melted rock to make that guess hold water. Current theories suggest a much more complicated story behind this incredible natural formation.

The Eye is a multi-day trip from the coast of Mauritania and doesn’t get many tourists. Here is a picture taken from the center of the Richat on the ground. You can see the outer rings in the distance:

It’s hard to tell the overall structure from the ground. You really need a high altitude airplane or orbital view to see the whole structure.

5.0 Specifications of Atlantis

Here are some of the reasons why the Eye of the Sahara (The Richat Structure) is a good fit to be the real location of Atlantis:

The ring structure in the Richat has the exact same number of water and land rings as Plato Describes

The diameter of the rings is the same as described by Plato. Here are the dimensions of Atlantis which the Richat structure meets :

The city is approximately-

1.33 km from north to south

1.24 km from west to east

680 m from top to bottom

320 m from top to the surface of the ocean

A range of mountains is just to the north and is covered by ancient river channels as Plato describes. This would have been an adjoining island when Atlantis was active.

The entrance/exit to the city was to the south as it is with the Eye of Sahara.

The metal Orichalcum was mined there and used on the walls of Atlantis

along with gold and silver. Orichalcum was supposed to have been a mixture of tin, copper, and zinc. Some rocks have been found there of similar compositions

6) There was an island which the city of Atlantis would have been attached. In the next image you can see the mountains which would have been part of the island along with the city of Atlantis.

There were mud choked passage ways into and out of Atlantis after the disaster. This would indicate a location which was still above ground but the channels were made impassible to ships—which we see here. Everything is now blocked with dirt and sand to the Ocean.

More on the structure’s size. The diameter of the outer circle measures 23.5km, according to Google Map's measuring tool. Atlantis was said to measure 127 Stadia. This number comes from adding up the measurements Plato specifies as follows:

The outer ring where people lived was 50 stadia wide

The next two rings of water and land were 3 stadias each.

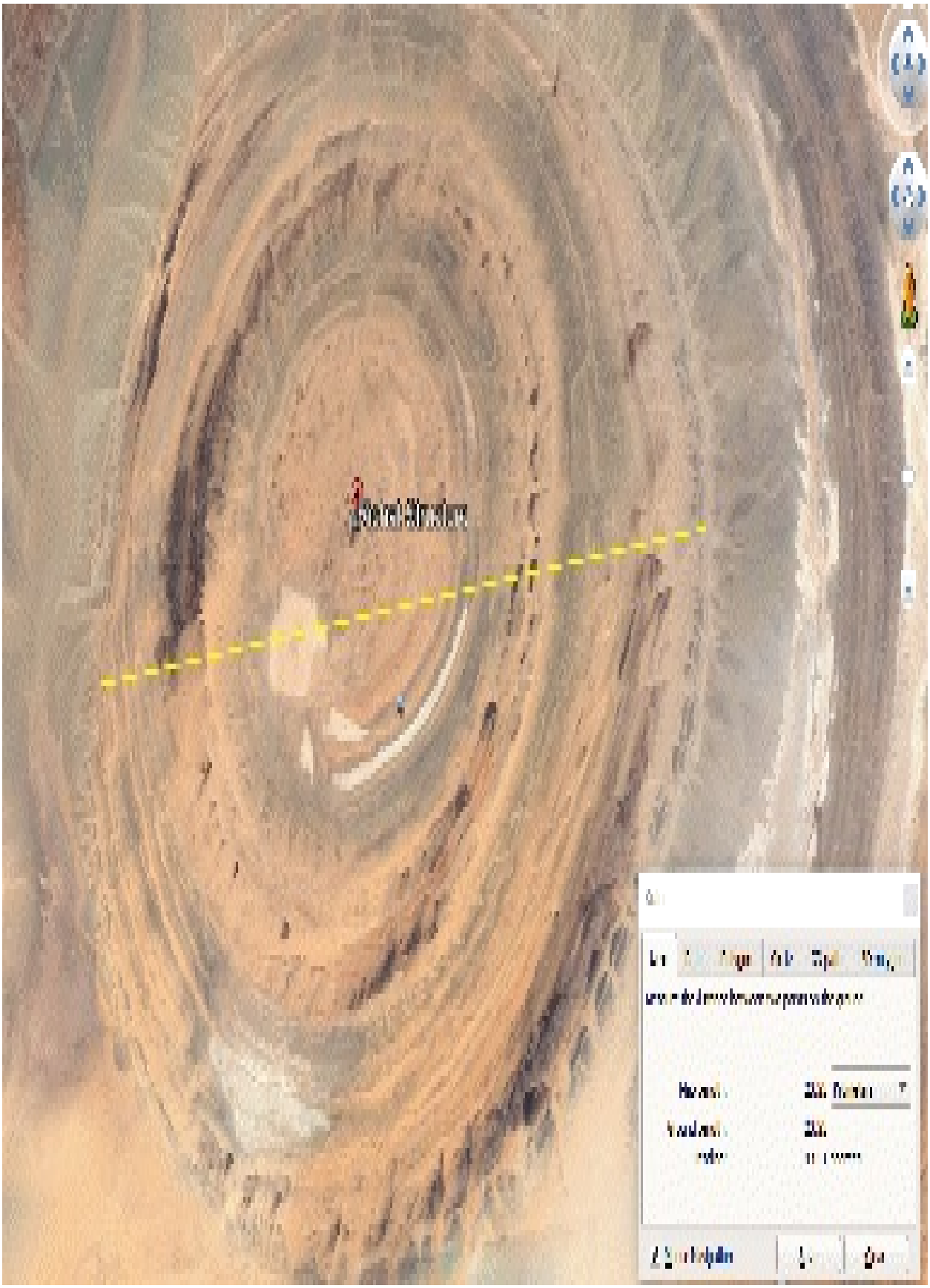
The next two rings of water and land were 2 stadias each

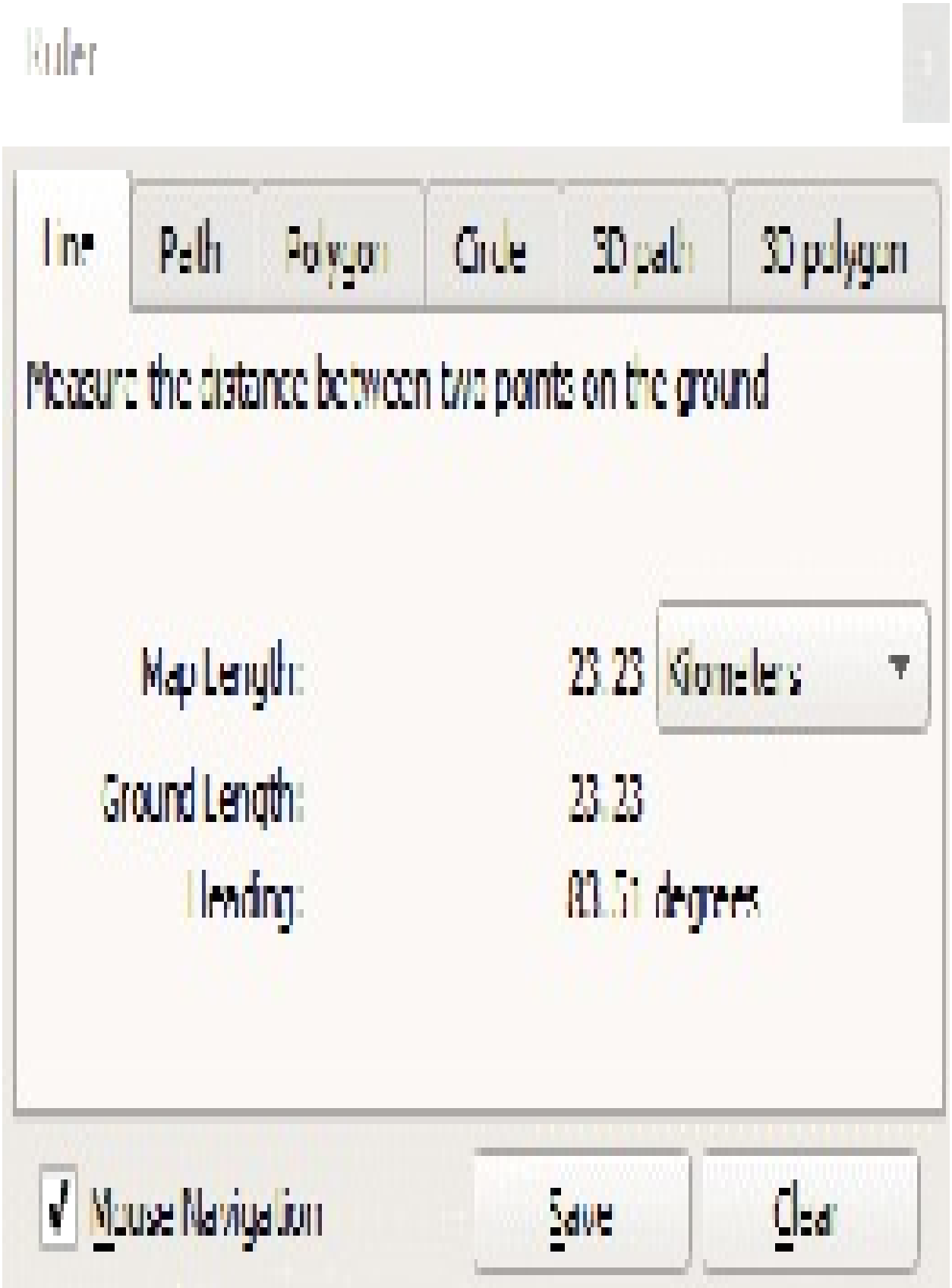
Then one ring of water 1 stadia wide

Finally, the island was 5 stadias in diameter or 2.5 stadias wide.

The total of these measurements is 63.5 stadias of radius from the center, or 127 stadias in diameter.

A stadia is estimated to measure about 618.5 feet. So that would be 78.550 ft, or 23.94 km. See the image with measurements from my Google Earth below and a zoomed image of the measurement key:




Ruler
Line
Path
Polygon
Circle
3D path
3D polygon
Measure the distance between two points on the ground
Map Length:
23.23
Kilometers
Ground Length:
23.23
Heading:
Mouse Navigation
Save
Clear

The measurements are striking for how close they are to what Plato claimed was the cities correct size.

The elevation of the Eye is only 400 feet above sea level. It is not difficult to imagine a 400 foot elevation increase over the centuries from volcanic or earthquake effects.

The destruction of Atlantis took place in a similar timeframe to the Comet hitting the Earth which ended the Younger Dryas period in history. (Discussed in the following Disaster chapter) This provides a realistic explanation for the destruction of the city in the correct timeframe.

Per a quote from Plato's Critias "Moreover, there were a great number of elephants in the island" Where do elephants live? In Africa. The fact that the climate in that age and area was also very temperate is another reason to believe we have the right location for Atlantis.

6.0 The Disaster

So what type of disaster could have overtaken the Atlantean civilization and have raised the level of the ground from sea level to an elevation increase of 400 feet above sea level?

Something happened about 11,600 B.C. which ended the great Atlantean civilization and threw the world into chaos. A Candidate for the disaster are the comets or comet which ended the Younger Dryas era. Recent research has found microscopic diamonds indicative of a large cometary impact in that era. Here is an article about that cometary impact research:

At the end of the Ice Age some 13,000 years ago, the northern hemisphere seemed to be hotting up as glaciers were retreating and grasslands spreading. But then something happened: there was a sharp drop in temperatures and a return to glacial conditions for another thousand years.

This sudden cooling event is known as the Younger Dryas, and the causes behind aren't fully understood. Now a new study is claiming to have found further evidence for the argument that the onset of this cold period occurred after Earth was bombarded with comets that set off vast wildfires.

"The hypothesis is that a large comet fragmented and the chunks impacted the Earth, causing this disaster," said Professor Adrian Melott, who co-authored the study published in The Journal of Geology. "A number of different chemical signatures – carbon dioxide, nitrate, ammonia and others – all seem to indicate that an astonishing 10 percent of the Earth's land surface, or about 10 million square kilometers, was consumed by fires."

As these fires whooshed across the landscape, the smoke and ash they created were swept up into the atmosphere, blocking out the Sun, altering ocean currents, killing wildlife and plants, and cooling the planet once more.

There has long been a fair amount of skepticism about the Younger Dryas impact hypothesis, to put it lightly. The hypothesis first emerged in 2007, and maintains that around 12,800 years ago there was some form of comet impact on Earth that triggered the Younger Dryas.

There have been various discoveries that have been suggested as proof of the validity of the hypothesis. One includes tiny, glassy "spherules" that were discovered in Pennsylvania a few years back, which it is argued were formed by the impact. Another suggests that the traces of platinum found on the Greenland icecap is a result of the impact event.

This latest study used data collected from 170 different sites around the world to see if they could find evidence of the massive fires that they say would have raged. They are claiming that the evidence does indeed show that there were huge wildfires, bigger in fact than the ones after the Cretaceous impact event that did away with the dinosaurs.

They argue that this would help explain the shifts and extinctions seen in animals at the end of the Pleistocene, as well as human cultural changes seen at the time.

Gobekli Tepe was first discovered in the 1990s and is now recognized as one of the most important historical sites in the world. It is the same location as that for the first farming of grains and domestication of animals. It is a

potential location for the start of civilization.

The ancient site of Gobekli Tepe in Turkey has recently been a source of excitement about a column in one of the temple ruins which seems to indicate a large disaster occurred in 10,950 B.C. when comets struck the Earth.

Here is a picture of the column:

Gobekli Tepe

Ancient stone carvings confirm that a comet struck the Earth around 11,000 B.C., a devastating event which wiped out woolly mammoths and sparked the rise of civilizations.

Experts at the University of Edinburgh analyzed mysterious symbols carved onto stone pillars at Gobekli Tepe in southern Turkey, to find out if they could be linked to constellations.

The markings suggest that a swarm of comet fragments hit Earth at the exact same time that a mini-ice age struck, changing the entire course of human history.

Scientists have speculated for decades that a comet could be behind the sudden fall in temperature during a period known as the Younger Dryas. But recently the theory appeared to have been debunked by new dating of meteor craters in North America where the comet is thought to have struck.

However, when engineers studied animal carvings made on a pillar – known as the vulture stone – at Gobekli Tepe they discovered that the creatures were actually astronomical symbols which represented constellations and the comet.

The idea had been originally put forward by author Graham Hancock in his book “Magicians of the Gods”.

Using a computer program to show where the constellations would have

appeared above Turkey thousands of years ago, they were able to pinpoint the comet strike to 10,950BC, the exact time the Younger Dryas begins according to ice core data from Greenland.

The Younger Dryas is viewed as a crucial period for humanity, as it roughly coincides with the emergence of agriculture and the first Neolithic civilizations.

Before the strike, vast areas of wild wheat and barley had allowed nomadic hunters in the Middle East to establish permanent base camps. But the difficult climate conditions following the impact forced communities to come together and work out new ways of maintaining the crops, through watering and selective breeding. Thus farming began, allowing the rise of the first towns.

Edinburgh researchers said the carvings appear to have remained important to the people of Gobekli Tepe for millennia, suggesting that the event and cold climate that followed likely had a very serious impact.

11,000 B.C. is the correct timeframe which Plato says that Atlantis was destroyed. Plato's words were:

But afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea.

A cometary disaster hitting around North America could also cause huge tidal waves all over the Earth. If the comet hit part of the Atlantic Ocean, the tidal wave could have been a mile high or more after moving across the Ocean and to Africa. Such a wave could have moved inland and drowned the entire city of Atlantis.

Given the uncertainties in radio carbon dating and other scientific methods having dates of these occurrences within a thousand years of each other could indicate events which happened at the same time.

From Critias this quote:

when afterwards sunk by an earthquake, became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing from hence to any part of the ocean.

This indicates that the channel to the Ocean from the city was clogged with mud after the catastrophe. We don’t know what type of ruins might lie beneath the soil of the Eye of the Sahara, because no excavations have been done.

Elevation Changes

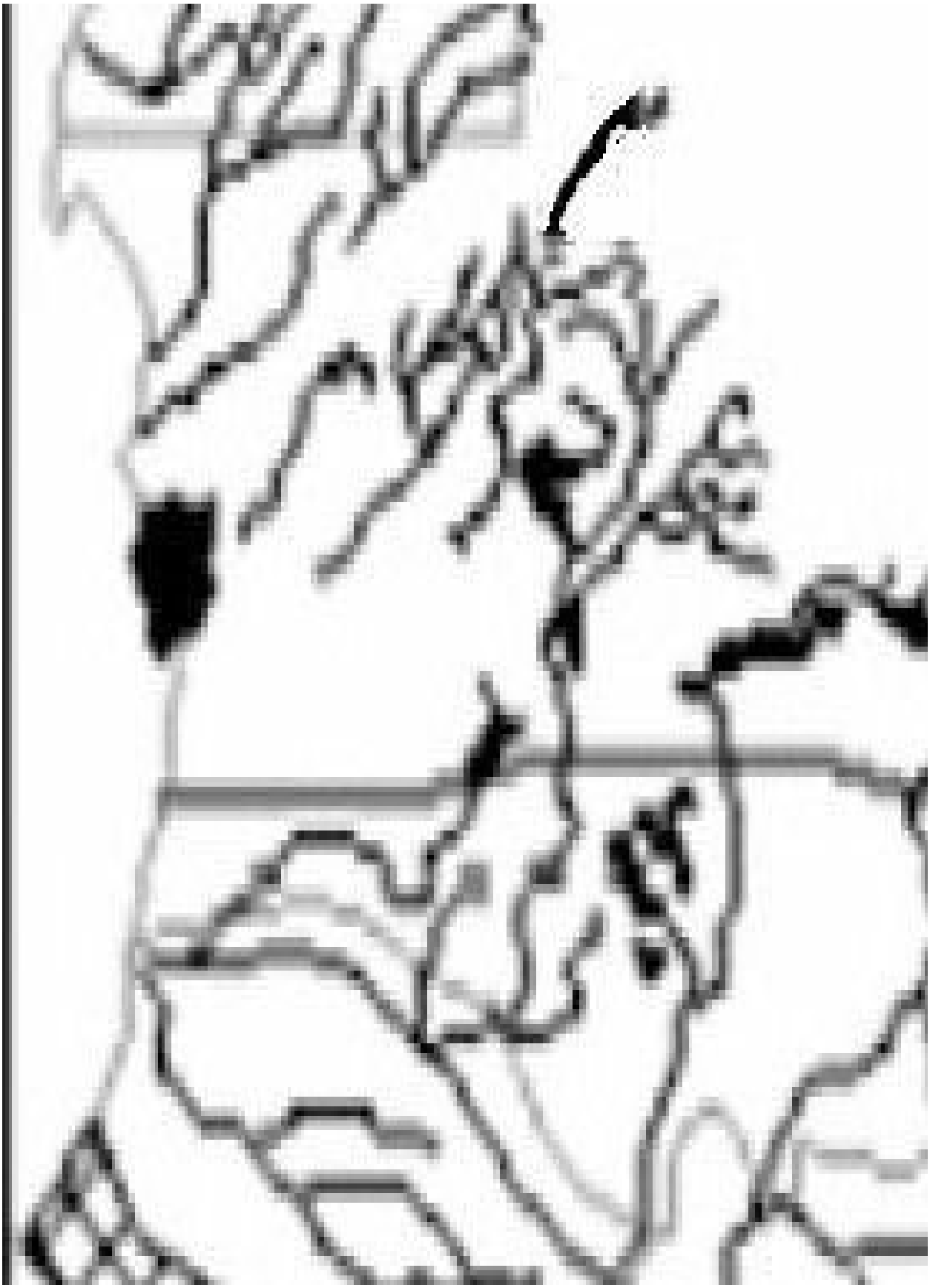
One contender for the increase in elevation is volcanism which could have raised the elevation a few inches per year. Over 12,000 years that effect would more than account for the current elevation of this area above the sea. We would only need an increase of 400 feet from sea level. Earthquakes could easily do this over the centuries.

The 400 foot elevation of the Eye of the Sahara above sea level needs more geological research to determine if this whole area was actually raised above sea level from geological actions.

7.0 Ancient Rivers in North Africa

One of the important questions is if the real Atlantis was a couple of hundred miles inland, how was it connected with the Atlantic Ocean? There is a lot of evidence that there were rivers and lakes connecting in historical times.

Here is a zoomed in map of potential rivers in the area:



Note how it compares to a zoomed in geographical map of the same area and that the Richat is right next to these rivers:

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, N
Image Landsat / Coper

You can see from both maps how an ancient lake existed near the shore and a system of rivers went inland to where the Richat is located.

So possibly the ancient empire of Atlantis connected to the shore by a series of rivers, lakes, and canals. It is definitely feasible.

There is also evidence that whales and other animals were able to use ancient waterways to penetrate the deep desert in ancient times on the way to the Eye of the Sahara or city of Atlantis. This includes pictures of real whale bones and shells on the way to the Richat.

8.0 North Africa Turns to Desert

In the time of Atlantis the surrounding country was green—not a desert. There were also many rivers and it would have been a very fertile region with moderate climate.

During the last glacial period, the Sahara was much larger than it is today, extending south beyond its current boundaries. The end of the glacial period brought more rain to the Sahara, from about 8000 BC to 6000 BC, perhaps because of low pressure areas over the collapsing ice sheets to the north. Once the ice sheets were gone, the northern Sahara dried out. In the southern Sahara, the drying trend was initially counteracted by the monsoon, which brought rain further north than it does today. By around 4200 BC, however, the monsoon retreated south to approximately where it is today, leading to the gradual desertification of the Sahara. The Sahara is now as dry as it was about 13,000 years ago.

The Sahara pump theory describes this cycle. During periods of a wet or "Green Sahara", the Sahara becomes a savanna grassland and various flora and fauna become more common. Following inter-pluvial arid periods, the Sahara area then reverts to desert conditions and the flora and fauna are forced to retreat northwards to the Atlas Mountains, southwards into West Africa, or eastwards into the Nile Valley. This separates populations of some of the species in areas with different climates, forcing them to adapt, possibly giving rise to allopatric speciation.

It is also proposed that humans accelerated the drying out period from 6,000–2,500 BC by pastoralists overgrazing available grassland.

During the time of Atlantis civilization it would have been a wonderful country to live in with rivers, lakes, and access to the Atlantic Ocean. The

city of Atlantis could well have been surrounded by forests and next to the mountains to the north which ran with many rivers. There could have been other lakes in the area too. A climate of paradise on Earth.

9.0 Herodotus Map of the World

Herodotus was a Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus in the Persian Empire (modern-day Bodrum, Turkey) and lived in the fifth century BC (c. 484 – c. 425 BC), a contemporary of Thucydides, Socrates, and Euripides. He is often referred to as "The Father of History", a title first conferred by Cicero; he was the first historian known to have broken from Homeric tradition to treat historical subjects as a method of investigation—specifically, by collecting his materials systematically and critically, and then arranging them into a historiographic narrative.

Herodotus was also a contemporary of Socrates and later in life lived in the Greek colony of Thurium in Italy. Herodotus was also well known for his map of the world.

His book “The Histories” was a classic of Greek and Persian history and is the reason he is known as the “father of history”.

Many cartographers have worked to produce maps of the world based on his histories. There is no original map which we know of that Herodotus produced. The maps shown below are different versions of maps produced from cartographers reading his “The Histories”.

From a study on Atlantis and Herodotus, here are some of the things that Herodotus mentioned in “The Histories”:

Herodotus writes of an "Atlantean Sea", of a mountain called "Atlas", of a river called "Atlas" and of

a people of "Atlanteans". All these names derive from "Atlas", a titan of Greek mythology. Are there

relations to Plato's Atlantis? A detailed analysis clearly shows: In contrary to popular belief there are

no relations.

Basically Plato does not establish any connection between king Atlas of Atlantis and the titan

Atlas of Greek mythology, although Plato likes demythologizations like that. Plato surely would

have used this chance to demythologize titan Atlas, if this was his opinion. Furthermore the attributes

of king Atlas and of titan Atlas differ widely and are in clear contradiction. Now that it is clear that

king Atlas of Atlantis and the titan Atlas of Greek mythology are different persons, the names

derived from the titan Atlas have clearly no relation to Plato's Atlantis.

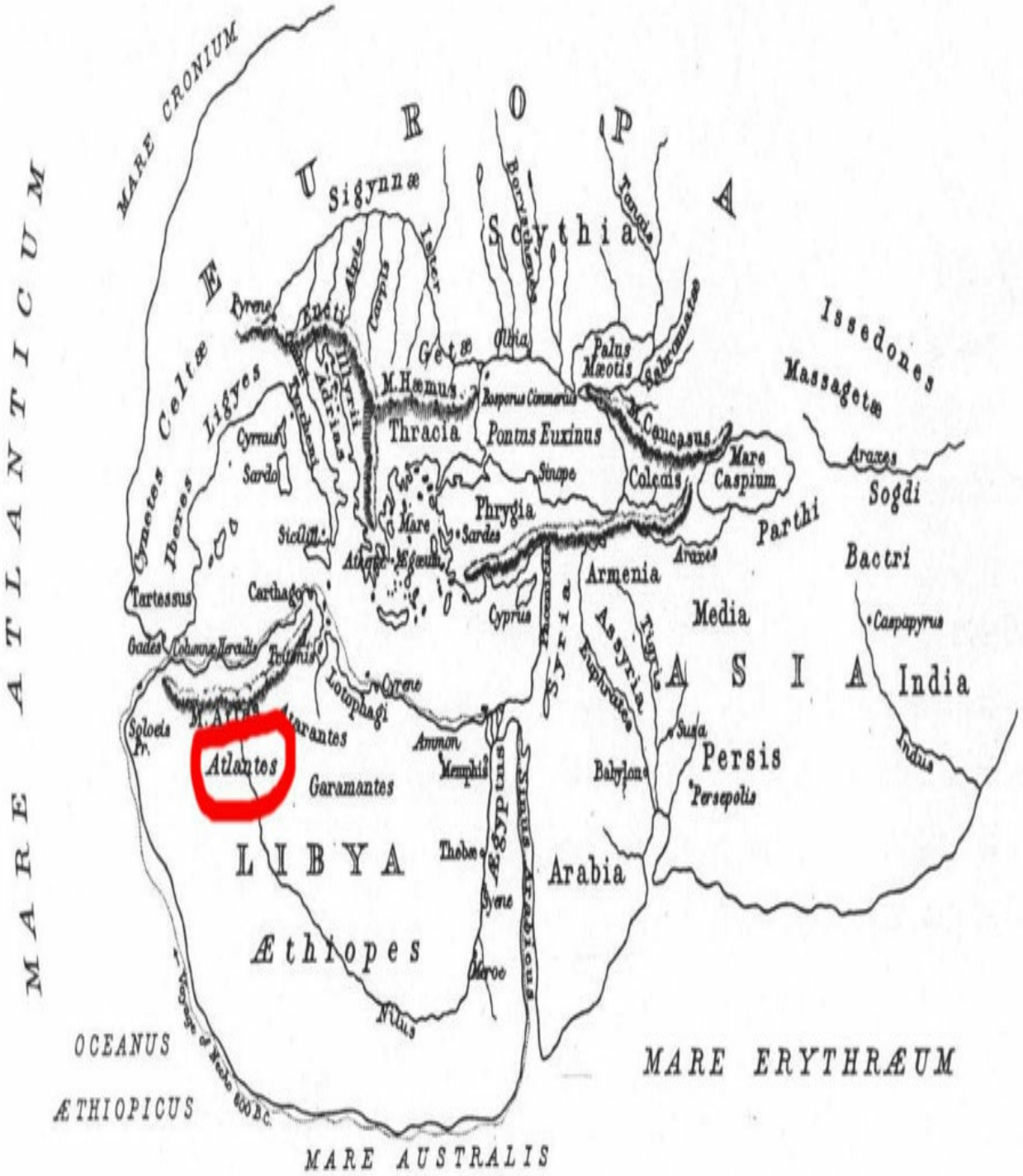
Plato does not demythologize the titan Atlas but he demythologizes the name of the Atlantean sea

by deriving its name from a different person, from king Atlas of Atlantis. So Plato is not identifying

king and titan, but replacing titan Atlas by the king Atlas as namegiver of the Atlantean sea.

An outline map of one version is reproduced below:

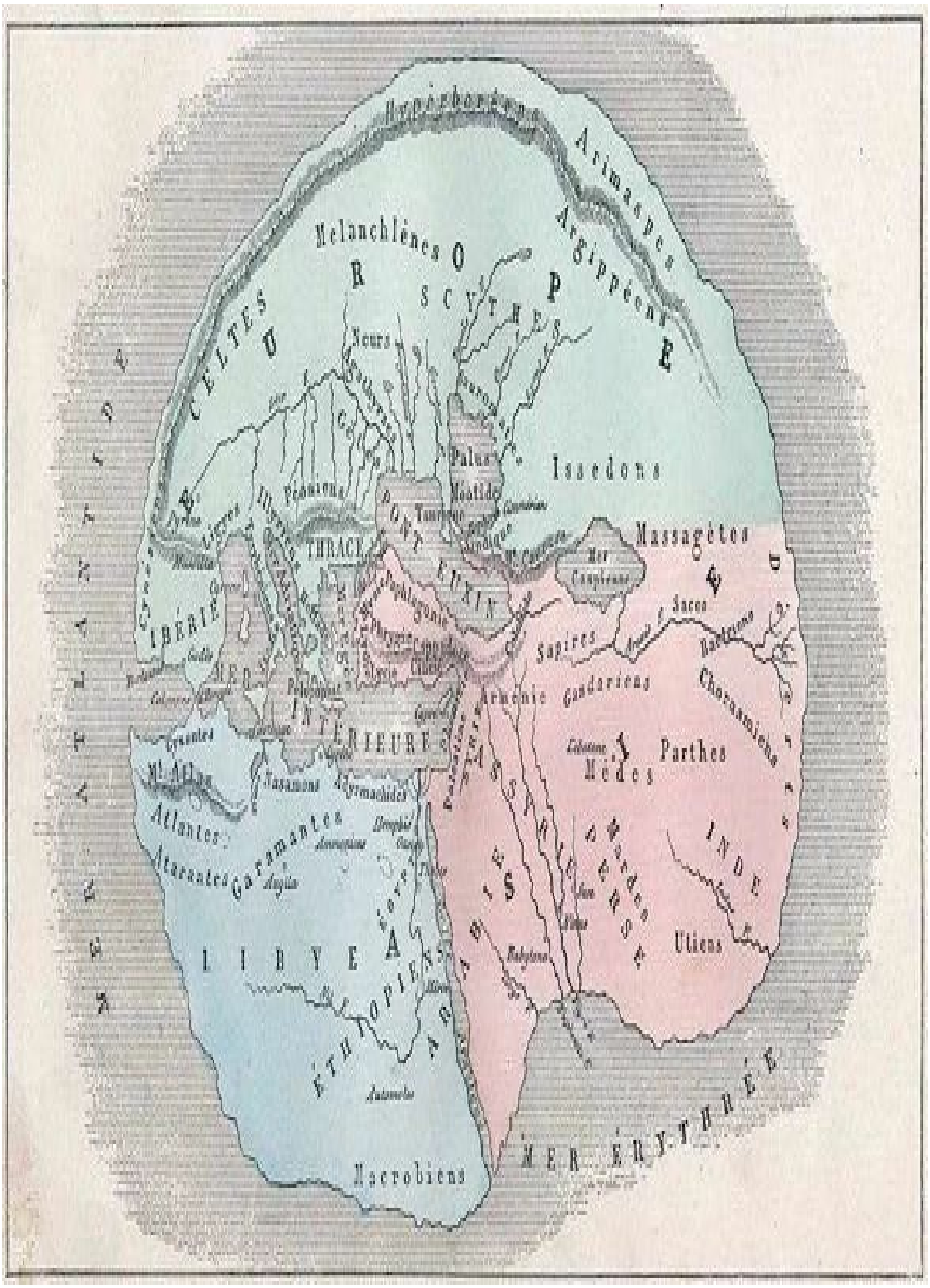
THE WORLD
according to
HERODOTUS
B.C. 450



Notice the location of Atlantis which I've circled in red. This location is also in Africa and is just south of a range of mountains like the Eye of the Sahara is. This location information is also provided totally independently of anything Plato wrote.

If true, this is an amazing piece of information! While everyone else has been searching all over the world for the location of Atlantis for centuries, one of the ancient Philosophers who would have had access to the libraries of Egypt in those times is stating the general area where it is located. Why are all these other searchers ignoring this location information?

Here are some other maps with similar markings for Atlantis:


Hyperboréens
Arimaspes
Arippéens
Melanchlènes
EUROPE
SCYTHES
CELTES
Neures
Palus
Méotide
Issedons
Massagètes
Mer Caspienne
Sacas
Sapires
Gandariens
Arménie
Parthes
Mèdes
Chorasmiens
INDE
Utiens
Babylone
Susiane
Perse
MER ERYTHRÉE
Pyrène
Pyrénées
Pyrénéens
THRACE
PONT EUXIN
Propontide
Bosphore
Hellespont
Chersonèse
IBÉRIE
MER
INTÉRIEURE
Grandes
Mts Atlas
Atlantes
Atarantes
Garamantes
Nasamons
Psylles
Gyrmachides
Augyles
Ethiopiens
Automoles
Nigritie
Nigrobiens

Hyperboreans
Arimaspi
EUROPE
Scythians
Celts
Agathyrsi
Tanais
Oarus
Lycus
MAEOTIS
Issedones
Caucasus
PONTUS EUXINUS
Massagetae
CASPIAN SEA
Lydians
Araxes
Bactrians
Gandarians
Chorasmians
Parthians
INDIA
Indus
Pillars of Hercules
Atlas
Nasamones
Memphis
Assyrians
Persians
ATLANTIC SEA
Atlanteans
LIBYA
ARABIA
Susa
Nile
Euphrates
Babylon
ASIA
Ethiopians
RED SEA
Macrobii

Some persons claim that “Atlantes” on these maps is just a mistranslation for the “Atlas Mountains”. However, on many of these maps the Atlas Mountains are marked separately.

These maps are another potential piece of corroborating evidence which supports the Eye of the Sahara as being the correct location for Atlantis.

10.0 Archeology

Some arrowheads round balls, and other relics have been found in the area of the Eye of the Sahara. Here are some pictures:

Were the stone balls some types of shot or cannon balls used by ancient warships in battle? There might be a lot more relics and ruins to find in the area.

Here are a couple of snapshots of areas in the center of mound of the Richat Structure which should be excavated and indicate possible ruins underneath the earth. These snapshots are ones I took myself from Google Earth.

Note the straight line and possible platform in the middle of the first snapshot:

And the circle in the lower left of the second plus concentration of rocks on the upper right:

And here is one more snapshot of a rectangular outline of some type of building or structure:

11.0 Leo Frobenius

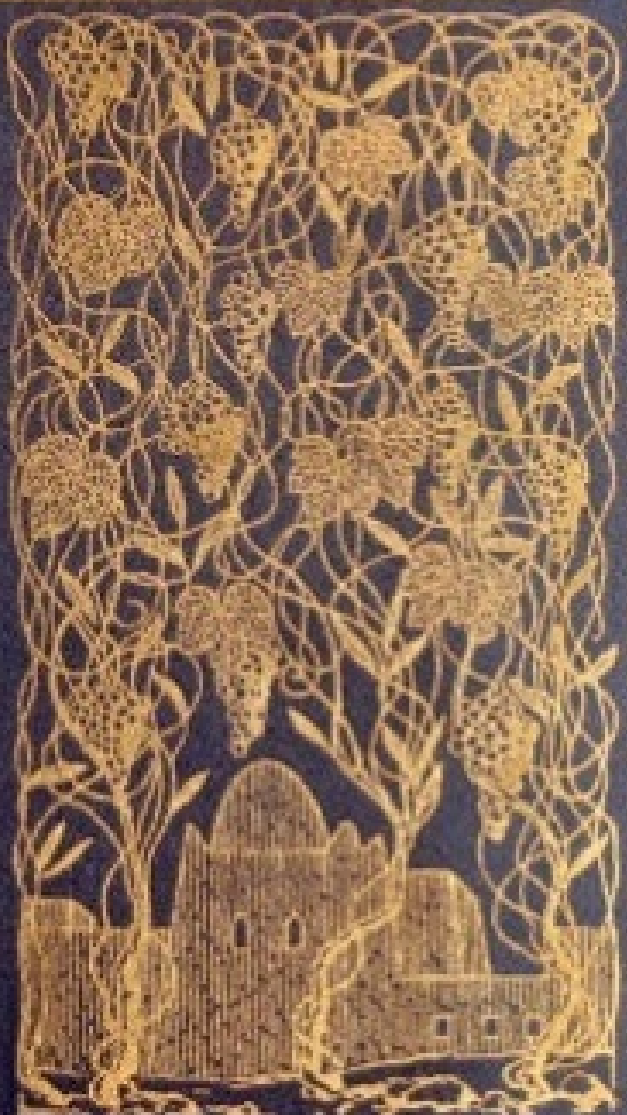
Leo Frobenius was an archeologist and explorer of Africa in the early 20th century. He theorized that an African Atlantis used to exist.

"African Atlantis" is a hypothetical civilization thought to have once existed in northern Africa, initially proposed by him around 1904. Named after the mythical Atlantis, this lost civilization was conceived to be the root of African culture and social structure.

Frobenius surmised that a white civilization must have existed in Africa prior to the arrival of the European colonizers, and that it was this "white residue" that enabled native Africans to exhibit traits of "military power, political leadership and... monumental architecture." Frobenius's theory stated that "historical contact with immigrant 'whites' of Mediterranean origin" was responsible for "advanced" native African culture. He stated that such a civilization must have disappeared long ago, to allow for the perceived "dilution" of their civilization to the "levels" that were encountered during the period.

LEO FROBENIUS

AUF DEM WEGE NACH ATLANTIS



12.0 Other Researchers

There are other researchers and authors who also believe in the Richat Structure as being the location of Atlantis. Here are some of them:

In 2008, George Sarantitis put forward the idea that the Richat Structure was the location of Atlantis, supporting his contention with an intensive reappraisal of the translation of Plato's text. His theory has been published in Greek, with an English translation now (2017) imminent.

In 2006 George S. Alexander and Natalis Rosen were struck by the similarity of the Richat feature with Plato's description and decided to investigate on the ground. Instability in the region prevented this until late 2008 when they visited the site, gathering material for a movie. The film was then finalized and published on their then newly established website in 2010.

In 2013 further support for linking Atlantis with Richat came from Jose D.C. Hernandez with a rather convoluted theory in a paper entitled A Celestial Impact and Atlantis.

Early November 2018 saw the British tabloid press give further coverage to Jimmy Bright's ideas. His theories are totally dependent on the destruction of Atlantis having occurred around twelve thousand years ago. He does not explain how an attack was launched from Mauritania on Athens which did not even exist at that time. Bright, like many others, need this very early date to explain why the Richat Structure is not under water today, but was gradually uplifted as a result of tectonic forces in the region.

13.0 Giants in Africa

The Nomoli figures of Sierra Leone, West Africa, were discovered by European missionaries in 1852 after they had come across an abandoned village. These mysterious carved soapstone figures date as far back as 17,000 B.C. and prove the existence of an advanced ancient civilization prior to those in current West Africa. One of the figures clearly represents the head of a reptilian being that is holding some kind of basket in his hands. And the giants are represented as well in one of the figures that showcases a large human riding on a full-grown elephant. The local African tribes where the figures were discovered have long oral traditions and ancient memories of the giants who once lived there.

African legends describe these powerful beings as courageous and very strong men with shining eyes and with voices that could be heard from one town to another. A legend tells that they wandered without let or hindrance to places where no man had ever been before. One could not look them in the face because their eyes were so bright that it hurt one's own eyes to look at them. It was like looking at the sun. An interesting discovery was made when a small metal ball was found in a hollow space inside a Nomoli figurine. Analysis by the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, Austria, revealed that it is made from chrome and steel.

But the earliest-known production of steel is a piece of ironware unearthed in Anatolia (Kaman-Kalehoyuk) about four thousand years ago. How is this possible? This giant civilization was highly advanced and equipped with the right tools for modeling perfectly spherical objects like those found inside the figures. Other African legends talk about heavenly creatures banned from the divine empire and sent to Earth, similar to the "fallen angels" mentioned by various cultures.

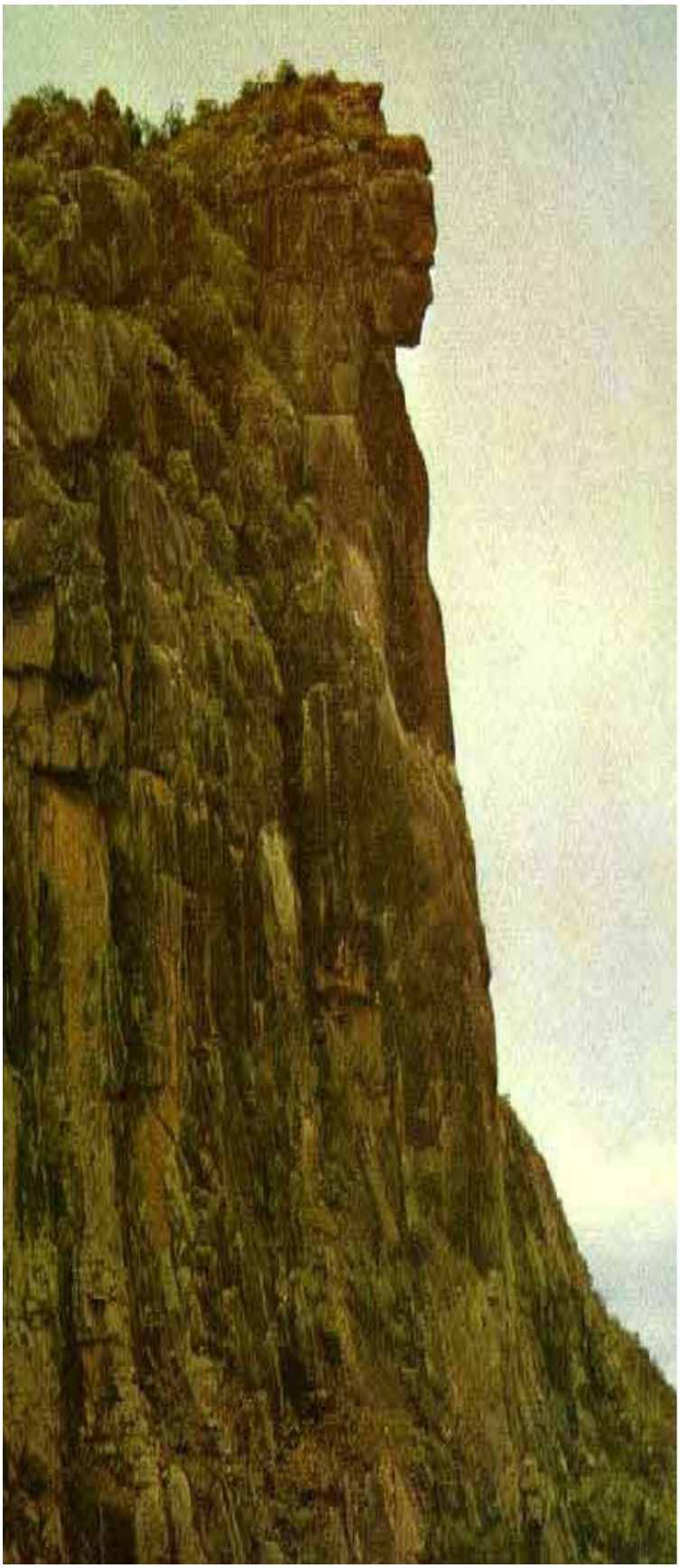
14.0 More Interesting Data

There are some other large monuments in the same region as the Eye of the Sahara which also indicate great antiquity:

The Lady of Mali

The Lady of Mali is a huge carving of a woman into a mountain which may go back to ancient times when Atlantis existed. It is also in West Africa and could have been carved during the Empire which Atlantis controlled.

This structure is also thought to be incredibly ancient and may have easily been from the times of Atlantis and created by Atlanteans.



La Dama del Mali

The Eye of Horus

The Egyptian God Horus ‘s mother was Isis, and his parents’ generation of Gods were originally from Atlantis. Some say the Eye or Horus is related to Atlantis. Notice in the picture above that the eye has rings like the rings of the city of Atlantis and the eyebrow is also similar to the mountains above Atlantis per the picture below:

15.0 Gods and Goddesses

Many of the Greek Gods and Goddesses actually originated in Atlantis. This may not shed any more light on the location of Atlantis but it does show how deeply the story of Atlantis is embedded in our culture and history.

From the book “Atlantis, the Antediluvian World” Chapter 2, we see the relationship of the Gods of Atlantis to Greece:

The history of Atlantis is the key of the Greek mythology. There can be no question that these gods of Greece were human beings. The tendency to attach divine attributes to great earthly rulers is one deeply implanted in human nature. The savages who killed Captain Cook firmly believed that he was immortal, that he was yet alive, and would return to punish them. The highly civilized Romans made gods out of their dead emperors. Dr. Livingstone mentions that on one occasion, after talking to a Bushman for some time about the Deity, he found that the savage thought he was speaking of Sekomi, the principal chief of the district.

The empire of the Titans was clearly the empire of Atlantis. "The most judicious among our mythologists" (says Dr. Rees, "New British Cyclopædia," art. Titans)--"such as Gerard Vossius, Marsham, Bochart, and Father Thomassin--are of opinion that the partition of the world among the sons of Noah-Shem, Ham, and Japheth--was the original of the tradition of the same partition among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto," upon the breaking up of the great empire of the Titans. "The learned Pezron contends that the division which was made of this vast empire came, in after-times, to be taken for the partition of the whole world; that Asia remaining in the hands of Jupiter (Zeus), the most potent of the three brothers, made him looked upon as the god of Olympus; that the sea and islands which fell to Neptune occasioned their giving him the title of 'god of the sea;' and that Spain, the extremity of the then known world, thought to be a very low country in

respect of Asia, and famous for its excellent mines of gold and silver, failing to Pluto, occasioned him to be taken for the 'god of the infernal regions.'" We should suppose that Pluto possibly ruled over the transatlantic possessions of Atlantis in America, over those "portions of the opposite continent" which Plato tells us were dominated by Atlas and his posterity, and which, being far beyond or below sunset, were the "under-world" of the ancients; while Atlantis, the Canaries, etc., constituted the island division with Western Africa and Spain. Murray tells us ("Mythology," p. 58) that Pluto's share of the kingdom was supposed to lie "in the remote west."

Chronos, or Saturn, Dionysos, Hyperion, Atlas, Hercules, were all connected with "a great Saturnian continent;" they were kings that ruled over countries on the western shores of the Mediterranean, Africa and Spain. One account says:

"Hyperion, Atlas, and Saturn, or Chronos, were sons of Uranos, who reigned over a great kingdom composed of countries around the western part of the Mediterranean, with certain islands in the Atlantic. Hyperion succeeded his father, and was then killed by the Titans. The kingdom was then divided between Atlas and Saturn--Atlas taking Northern Africa, with the Atlantic islands, and Saturn the countries on the opposite shore of the Mediterranean to Italy and Sicily." (Baldwin's Prehistoric Nations," p. 357.)

Poseidon was a famous king of Atlantis and in the center of the main island was a temple dedicated to him. His sons were later known as the Titans including Atlas who was his main successor.

16 Giants in Africa

The Nomoli figures of Sierra Leone, West Africa, were discovered by European missionaries in 1852 after they had come across an abandoned village. These mysterious carved soapstone figures date as far back as 17,000 B.C. and prove the existence of an advanced ancient civilization prior to those in current West Africa. One of the figures clearly represents the head of a reptilian being that is holding some kind of basket in his hands. And the giants are represented as well in one of the figures that showcases a large human riding on a full-grown elephant. The local African tribes where the figures were discovered have long oral traditions and ancient memories of the giants who once lived there.

African legends describe these powerful beings as courageous and very strong men with shining eyes and with voices that could be heard from one town to another. A legend tells that they wandered without let or hindrance to places where no man had ever been before. One could not look them in the face because their eyes were so bright that it hurt one's own eyes to look at them. It was like looking at the sun. An interesting discovery was made when a small metal ball was found in a hollow space inside a Nomoli figurine. Analysis by the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, Austria, revealed that it is made from chrome and steel.

But the earliest-known production of steel is a piece of ironware unearthed in Anatolia (Kaman-Kalehoyuk) about four thousand years ago. How is this possible? This giant civilization was highly advanced and equipped with the right tools for modeling perfectly spherical objects like those found inside the figures. Other African legends talk about heavenly creatures banned from the divine empire and sent to Earth, similar to the "fallen angels" mentioned by various cultures.

17.0 Summary

In this book I've done my best to research everything known about Atlantis and I learned plenty which was new to me.

The biggest thing I learned was about the world map from Herodotus. I never heard of this map before and was frankly amazed that it actually gave a location for Atlantis which was near to the Eye of the Sahara. Herodotus also acts as an independent source from Plato and validates Atlantis general location which is a very important confirmation.

The other major story which fascinates me is the whole story about the Eye of the Sahara. Here is a huge structure which was only known about from the mid 20th century and has never had any major archeological work done there. How strange this is in modern times when we think the whole world is known?

The measurements of the size of the Richat so closely matching what Plato says about Atlantis is another fact which is really interesting.

The 400 foot height of the structure above sea level is not a stretch to believe given a time of 12,000 years ago. A few earthquakes or simple geological activities over the centuries could more than make up for this increase in height. This height difference from sea level is a lot less than most of the other sites would have to overcome.

The Younger Dryas disaster may have occurred at the exact same time as the destruction of Atlantis. Given the location being near the Atlantic Ocean, a huge tidal wave may well have doomed Atlantean civilization and destroyed it in one day.

When I did a search of the Eye of the Sahara Google Earth images I didn't really expect to find any outlines of ruins. I was totally shocked to find three possible areas to start archeological digs in the center mound of the Richat structure. This was hard for me to believe—but the outlines were there. Is one of these the mythical Temple of Poseidon?

What we really need is serious scientific work done in the area to establish if there are any ruins of an ancient civilization. Archeological excavations must

be conducted.

Success would change our understanding of history in a major way. What if we really confirmed that this site of Atlantis was real? Wouldn’t that extend our knowledge of ancient civilization considerably? The knowledge we would gain about our history would stagger the imagination.

These types of thoughts and ideas excite me. I hope they excite you too and one of you readers will take actions to find the truth.

Bibliography

1. http://classics.mit.edu/Plato/critias.html. Critias By Plato. [Online]

2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Location_hypotheses_of_Atlantis#Azores_Islan Wikpedia-Location Hypothesis for Atlantis. [Online]

3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_underwater_city. Wikipedia: The Cuban Underwater City. [Online]

4. Allen, J.M. Atlantis: The Andes Solution - The Discovery of South America as the Legendary Continent of Atlantis.

5. Bartels, Meghan. https://www.businessinsider.com/the-eye-of-the-sahara-is-still-a-mystery-2016-7. The Business Insider. [Online]

6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richat_Structure. Wikipedia: The Richat Structure. [Online]

7. https://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2017/04/21/ancient-stone-carvings-confirm-comet-struck-earth-10950bc-wiping/. Telegraph: Ancient Stone Carvings Confirm Comet Disaster. [Online]

8. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahara. Wikipedia: The Sahara. [Online]

9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orichalcum. Orichalcum. [Online]

10. http://www.gigalresearch.com/uk/mystery-of-the-giant-blue-eye-of-africa-in-mauritania.php. Mystery of the Giant Blue Eye. [Online]

11. https://visitingatlantis.com/. Visiting Atlantis. [Online]

12. Donnelly, Ignatius. Atlantis, the Antediluvian World. 1882.

13. Baldwin, John Denison. Pre-Historic Nations.

14. https://www.iflscience.com/environment/did-a-comet-impact-cause-massive-wildfires-that-extended-the-ice-age/. iflscience: Scientists Find Evidence For A 60 Mile Wide Comet That Plunged Into Earth Just 13,000

Years Ago. [Online]

15. https://gohighbrow.com/the-richat-structure/. Gohighbrow: The Richat Structure. [Online]

16. Leo Frobonius. Wikipedia. [Online]

17. Atlanipedia. http://atlantipedia.ie. [Online]

18. Nick A. Drakea, 1, Roger M. Blenchb, Simon J. Armitagec, Charlie S. Bristowd, and Kevin H. Whitee. Ancient watercourses and biogeography of the Sahara Explain Peopling of the Desert. 2010.